

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CRISSY ANNEX AREA A

HABS No. CA-2672

(Buildings 274, 275, 277)

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Bounded by Marine Dr. (on North), parking lot (on East)

Lt. Jauss St. (on South), and Corp. Zanolitz St. (on West)

San Francisco

San Francisco County

California

HABS
CAL
38-SANFRA,
176-

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94107

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CRISSY ANNEX AREA A
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Location:

Buildings 274, 275, and 277 are bounded on the north by Marine Drive; on the east by a parking lot which separates these buildings from the Post Engineer's shops and yards; on the south by Lieutenant Jauss Street; and on the west by Corporal Zanovitz Street. Lieutenant Jauss and Corporal Zanovitz streets are both located in the largely demolished Crissy Annex area in the Presidio of San Francisco, in the City and County of San Francisco.

U.S.G.S. San Francisco North Quadrangle (7.5), Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 10. 548 920. 4184 190

Significance:

Buildings 274, 275, and 277 were built in 1942 as part of Area A, a 36-building World War II mobilization cantonment designed according to Army standard plans. From World War II to the Korean War these buildings functioned as part of Letterman Hospital's Crissy Annex. From 1942 to 1944 they served enlisted men who were enrolled in the Special Service School, which trained enlisted men to become medical technicians; and the Hospital Train Unit, which processed sick and wounded soldiers and transferred them to inland hospitals. In 1945 and 1946 two of these buildings, 274 and 275, were part of a four-building prisoner-of-war camp housing Italian and German prisoners. The buildings were returned to Crissy Annex in 1950 and once again served the enlisted men active at Letterman Hospital during the Korean War. They are contributing structures to the Presidio of San Francisco National Historic Landmark District.

Description:

Buildings 274, 275, and 277 are the last surviving buildings of an area once known as Crissy Annex, or Area A, and were located in the extreme eastern end of that complex of buildings. All 36 buildings of Crissy Annex were organized on a grid system, their axes running either north-south or east-west. The surviving three buildings are

situated on a north-south axis, and in their relationship to each other the organization of the larger complex can be faintly discerned. Pavement still marks the location of Crissy Annex's streets, giving further evidence of the original scope and layout of the complex.¹

At present buildings 274 and 275 are surrounded by a paved parking area on the east, Marine Drive on the north, Lieutenant Jauss Street on the south, and a lawn on the west, with more pavement between the two buildings. To the west 120 feet, building 277 is surrounded by a lawn on three sides, and a paved road, Lieutenant Allen Street, on the south side. The wider boundaries include a jogging path and the San Francisco Bay to the north, the Post Engineer's shops and yards to the east, seven wood frame World War I warehouses (buildings 1182-1188) to the south, and the empty site of demolished Crissy Annex to the west.

The three buildings were built early in 1942 as a mess hall, a recreation building, and a storehouse.² In certain respects they conform very closely to the 700 series of standard plans which the Army's Quartermaster Department drew up in 1939 and 1940 for mobilization buildings such as these. In other respects they differ markedly from these plans.³ The 700 series plans were modified several times by the Army during the course of the war, but it is unknown whether buildings 274, 275, and 277 are the result of modifications planned in Washington, D.C., or locally at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Building 274 - Storehouse

This building was built as a single storehouse and company administration building. The earliest surviving plan of this building was drawn in 1945, three years after it was built, and shows the four rooms which were usual to such storehouses: a large storage room, a company office, an office for the first sergeant, and a rest room. As

was usual in the Army's single storehouses, the latter three rooms were grouped at one end of the building (in this case, the north end), and the storage room occupied the rest of the building. This building, however, differed from the standard 700-series plans by which earlier single storehouses were built, in that it was significantly longer. This building measures 60 feet, along the north-south axis, by 25 feet (as opposed to 39 feet \times 25 feet, which were the dimensions of earlier single storehouses). Other minor changes include an extra doorway on the north side and extra windows on the east and west sides.⁴

Structurally, the storehouse is a one-story wood frame building, and the foundation is a continuous concrete footing and a concrete slab. (Earlier 700-series storehouses lacked the continuous footing and were built directly on the slab.) The roof is made of gray composition shingles laid on a wood deck and supported by rafters. The rafter ends overhang the building walls, as was usual in earlier storehouses, but on building 274 the rafter ends are enclosed, not exposed. Four metal ventilators are evenly spaced on the ridgeline of the roof. The walls are covered with horizontal wood siding, and the windows are eight-over-eight-light double hung.

Delivery of goods into the storehouse was via a large sliding door suspended from a rail on the west side of the building. The doorway is in its original location, but the door itself is a plywood replacement. There were also two other doorways in 1942, both in the north side of the building, and leading into the company office and sergeant's room. These are in contrast to the earlier 700-series storehouses, which had only one doorway (besides the sliding door).⁵

Inside, the original finishing materials are unknown, except for the concrete floor of the storeroom.

Several alterations to the exterior have occurred over the years, some of them self-canceling, with the end result that the exterior of the

building retains nearly its original appearance. A 7-foot \times 9-foot refrigerator room was added to the west side of the building in 1960, and was removed between 1970 and 1988, leaving only a concrete footing as evidence of its existence. A 6-foot \times 9-foot storage room was added to the east side before 1970, and later removed, leaving only a concrete slab to mark the spot.⁶ Next to it, a new doorway has been cut into the building. On the north side, one doorway has been covered over by wood siding, and in the other doorway, the door has been replaced by a glass door with a wood frame. All windows and metal ventilators remain intact; the changed doors and added or removed doorways are the only exterior alterations which have endured.

Changes to the interior have been more significant. In 1965 the partition between the company office and the sergeant's room was removed and most of the enlarged space was remodeled into a barber shop. The rest became a small office and rest room. In the storage room, a new partition was added which divided that space into two storage rooms, one measuring 24 feet \times 34 feet, the other 7 feet \times 24 feet.⁷ The floors in these new rooms are concrete, and the walls and ceilings are plaster throughout.

Building 275 - Enlisted Men's Mess Hall

Building 275 was built as a mess hall for enlisted men. It also conforms to the 700-series standard plan of 1939-1940 for such buildings in most respects, while departing from the plan in certain details.

The building measures 25 feet \times 124 feet, and thus is 17 feet longer than the standard 700-series plan of 1939-1940 for a mess hall with a capacity of 250. Projecting entrance pavilions on the north, east and west sides of this mess hall are another variation, for earlier mess halls lacked such projections.⁸

Structurally, the mess hall is a one-story wood frame building with a foundation of concrete footings, and a roof made of composition shingles laid on a wood deck supported by rafters and a simple wood truss. The rafters overhang the walls, and like those of the storehouse (above) are enclosed rather than left open.

The walls are covered by horizontal wood siding. Beneath the siding, a band of short, vertical slats runs around the perimeter of the building, covering the air space between the floor and the ground.

There were 25 eight-over-eight-light double-hung windows on the east, west, and south sides of the mess hall.⁹ There was also a four-over-four-light window in the south wall. The original appearance of the two windows flanking the entry on the north side, is unknown, as they have been replaced. Although these types of windows are similar to those in earlier, 700-series mess halls, their arrangement is quite different, as most windows in earlier mess halls were paired, and those in building 275 are not. A further difference is the lack of aqua medias, or rain hoods, over the windows on the short sides of this building.

In other details, building 275 conforms to the 700-series plans of 1939-1940. Wood steps lead up to the doorways, louvered vents are placed just inside the gable tips on the north and south sides, and three round metal vents sprout from the ridgeline of the roof.

The interior plan was quite simple, with most of the space devoted to the mess hall, and a counter placed between that space and the kitchen. Behind the kitchen, partitions created two small rooms for stores and the heating plant.

The exterior is mostly intact, although there have been several changes. On the east side, the projecting entrance pavilion has been replaced by a larger structure containing two restrooms. The door on the north

side has been replaced by a glass door with a metal frame, and the doorways on the south and west sides have been boarded up. Nearly all of the original windows, two of the four wooden stairways, all three of the round metal vents on the roof, the louvered vents, and the vertical slats at the base of the building remain intact as built.

The interior has been thoroughly altered. Partitions have been erected to form numerous offices, with a hallway running down the middle of most of the building. The walls of the building are covered on the inside with an unknown material resembling pressed cardboard, which is painted white. Interior partitions and the drop ceiling are plaster, with a textured surface. The floor is carpeted, and most lights are fluorescent.

Building 277 - Recreation Building

With dimensions of 25 feet \times 70 feet, building 277 has the same dimensions as recreation buildings that were built according to earlier 700-series plans. The floor plans are also nearly identical, save that building 277 had a small lavatory built into the day room, and there was an ell to its heater room, both of which the earlier model lacked.¹⁰

The building is a one-story wood frame building resting on a foundation of individual concrete footings, with a concrete slab beneath the heater room. The roof is made of composition shingles laid on a wood deck, supported by rafters which overhang the sides. As with the other buildings in this complex of three, but unlike those of earlier recreation buildings, the rafter overhangs are exposed rather than open.

The walls are covered with horizontal wood siding, and at the base of the building, the air space between the floor and the ground is covered with horizontal wooden slats which are painted gray, in contrast with the white siding above. Louvered vents are set just inside the peaks of the gables, on the north and south sides of the building. All of these

features are in accordance with the 700-series standard plans of 1939-1940.

The windows are eight-over-eight-light double hung windows. Of the original 16, all but the three on the north side survive. Unlike earlier recreation buildings which were built according to the 700-series plans of 1939-1940, building 277 has no aqua medias (rain hoods) over the windows on the north and south sides of the building.

Doorways are five in number. There were four doorways with wooden steps into the main part of the building—two in the east side, and two in the west; and also a doorway at ground level in the west side which led into the heater room, where the central heating plant was located.¹¹ This latter doorway had two wood panel doors with glazing which opened outwards. These two wood panel doors survive, while the other four which led into the main part of the building have all been replaced. The two sets of wooden steps on the west side survive, while a long wood ramp has replaced the steps on the east side.

The interior plan has changed slightly over the years. After World War II, to convert the building into two barber shops, a partition was erected which squared off the day room, leaving the middle of the building inaccessible.¹² In the 1960s, when this building became a Teenage Club, the partition was removed and a second restroom was added, leaving a hallway between the dance floor and the games room (the old day room and study room).¹³ This remains the current configuration of the interior. The finishing materials are all replacements, with carpeting and fluorescent lights throughout. In the dance room, to the north, the walls have wood panel wainscoting below and are plaster above; while in the games room, to the south, the walls are wood panelled nearly to the ceiling. The ceilings are plaster in both rooms.

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Historical Context:

Buildings 274, 275, and 277 are the last three buildings in a complex that once numbered 36 buildings. All of these buildings were built in the early 1940s in order to contribute to the United States' World War II mobilization effort, and all were designed according to the Army's standard 700-series plans (or variations of these plans) for such mobilization buildings. "Area A," as the complex was first called, closely resembled dozens of other military cantonments which were built across the country during the war. Early in the war these buildings were devoted to hospital uses, and became known as Letterman Hospital's Crissy Annex.

Due to marshy conditions, this area was avoided for development during much of the Presidio's history. Early U.S. Coast Survey maps (1857, 1869) show that the southern portion of this site was a marshy slough which cut across the northeast corner of the Presidio, and the northern portion was a sand bar situated between the slough and the bay. Because the slough prevented easy access to the sand bar and the coast, development of the site was avoided through the 1860s.

The first structure in the future Area A was a wharf which was built sometime between 1866 and 1870. Located 1500 feet west of the Presidio's boundary with the city (about where building 259 was later built), it extended 200 feet into the bay and was connected to the Presidio's Main Post by a road which cut directly across the slough.¹⁴ The area became more important to the Presidio when the slough was filled in at the turn of the century. Between 1896 and 1909 a cluster of new buildings was built around a second wharf built about 300 feet west of the first one: four quartermaster storehouses; a crematory and a morgue where Area A would someday be; and two more storehouses just west of Area A's future boundaries.¹⁵

All of this, except the wharf itself, was swept away when the Panama Pacific International Exhibition (PPIE) was built in 1915. Although the

best known landmarks of the world's fair were built in the city's Marina District, the exhibition also occupied much of the northern portion of the Presidio. Under an agreement with the Presidio, exhibit halls of foreign countries were built just west and south of the Palace of Fine Arts, and state buildings were built near the shoreline. Montana, Maryland, Utah, Idaho, Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Nevada, Wisconsin, and New York City all had buildings where Area A was later built. These buildings were all torn down at the end of the fair.¹⁶

World War I provided the impetus for the next round of development in the area. A large cantonment of over two hundred barracks and storehouses was quickly built in the Presidio where the state buildings had recently stood. These were intended to be temporary, and when the Army chose the open space to the west for its Air Coast Defense Station, Crissy Field, the buildings were in the way of landing aircraft. Nearly all of the World War I cantonment was demolished during 1925 and 1926.¹⁷

Crissy Field enjoyed a decade of usefulness, but was largely abandoned in 1936, thanks in part to the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge. This left the eastern end of Crissy Field available for another mobilization cantonment when the United States became involved in another world war.

Five parts of the Presidio were selected as sites for temporary mobilization buildings late in 1940, in anticipation of America's entry into World War II. These five areas were as follows:

- Area A: 19 buildings at the eastern end of Crissy Field
- Area B: 19 buildings at the western end of Crissy Field
(Buildings 901-919)
- Area C: two or three buildings along the southern edge of
Crissy Field, between Mason Street and Doyle
Drive

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- Area D: two or three buildings near the Main Post, west of Halleck Street and south of Doyle Drive
- Area E: two buildings in the Main Post, on the north side of Moraga Avenue, between Funston and Graham streets (Buildings 40 and 41)

Construction of the 45 buildings began late in 1940 and was completed in Spring, 1941. Several months later, nine more buildings were added to Area A, and in 1942, eight more buildings were added to the same area. Buildings 274, 275, and 277 were among the buildings in this last group.¹⁸

The 62 buildings in the five areas were all designed according to a set of plans which had been drawn during 1939-1940 in Washington, D.C., by Colonel Chester D. Hartman, head of the Construction Division of the U.S. Army's Quartermaster Corps. This 700 series of plans (which superseded a 600 series used during the First World War), included plans for enlisted men's and officers' barracks, mess halls, storehouses, warehouses, recreation rooms, bakeries, laundries, and many other building types which would be needed in a large mobilization cantonment. These buildings were built under the direction of the Quartermaster Department of the Army during 1941.¹⁹ Then, as a result of a rivalry between the Quartermaster Department and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which was won by the latter, all construction duties in the Army passed to the Corps in December of that year.²⁰

In the Presidio of San Francisco, the first 54 mobilization buildings built during 1940-1941, in Areas A through E, were built by civilian contractors under the direction of the local quartermaster, Captain J. H. Veal. The final eight buildings, built during 1942 in Area A (including buildings 274, 275, and 277), must have been built by, or under the direction of, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. No records

have been found, however, to document how this construction was undertaken.

Even before the transfer from the Quartermaster Department to the Corps of Engineers, modifications were being made to the 700-series plans. One of the most distinctive features of the early mobilization buildings, the "aqua medias," or rain hoods placed over the windows, was dropped from the revised plans early in the war. Cutting slots in the walls so that the aqua medias could be securely nailed to the frame was time-consuming, and also allowed water to seep in.²¹ Buildings 274, 275, and 277 lack these aqua medias, and thus they contrasted with buildings in Area A which had been built a year earlier. The buildings of 1940-1941 and those of 1942 differed slightly in the dimensions of the buildings, in the floor plans, and in the arrangements and numbers of windows in a building.

As if to accentuate these differences, the eight Area A buildings built in 1942 were arranged so that their long sides were oriented along a north-south axis, whereas the older (1940-1941) buildings in Areas A and B were all oriented along an east-west axis. The contrast would have been readily apparent to anyone walking through the cantonment.²²

Most of the mobilization buildings were barracks designed to each house 63 men, and the rest of the buildings had support functions for these men. The following buildings were built in Area A in 1940-1941:²³

- 15 63-man barracks
- 5 single storehouses and administration buildings
- 3 250-man mass halls
- 3 recreation buildings
- 1 post exchange
- 1 administration building

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In 1942, the following eight buildings were added to the eastern end of Area A:²⁴

- 5 63-man barracks
- 1 mess hall (building 275)
- 1 recreation building (building 277)
- 1 storehouse and administration building (building 274)

These 36 buildings were transferred to Letterman Hospital soon after they were built and were given the name "Crissy Annex." Because of the intense level of activity which was generated at Letterman Hospital by the war, Crissy Annex became a very busy place and contributed significantly to the war effort. Its primary function during the years 1942-1944 was to house enlisted men who attended Letterman Hospital's Special Service School and who became members of the Hospital Train Unit.

Letterman Hospital was founded in 1899 as a result of the Spanish-American War and experienced peak levels of activity during wartime. During World War II its role as a general hospital was expanded to that of an embarkation hospital, and as wounded returnees from the Pacific Theater began pouring in during 1942, an evacuation hospital. Although the Letterman Hospital complex grew to more than 100 buildings (plus Crissy Annex) during the war, the large number of sick and wounded returnees overwhelmed its staff and facilities. The Special Service School and the Hospital Train Unit employed large numbers of enlisted men to meet this challenge.

The Special Service School trained enlisted men to become medical, surgical, x-ray, pharmacy, and dental technicians. The administration and classrooms for the school, and the barracks and mess halls for the enlisted men were at Crissy Annex.²⁵ Some of the graduates probably served in Letterman's Hospital Train Unit.

The Hospital Train Unit was the primary method of evacuating thousands of returning patients from Letterman to military hospitals in other states, including Utah, Missouri, Texas and Colorado. The Hospital Train yard consisted of tracks stretching from Area A to Area B, and these tracks linked up with the city's Belt Line railroad tracks at Fort Mason and along the Embarcadero. Ninety-two trains, consisting of ward cars, cars for officers and orderlies, a utilities car, and a dining and pharmacy car, left Area A in 1943, carrying an average of 250 patients each. The numbers increased to 135 trains and a total of 28,400 patients in 1944. The enlisted men who staffed the trains lived in Crissy Annex.²⁶

Few, if any, records exist to describe how specific buildings in Crissy Annex were used during these years. Articles in Letterman Hospital's newsletter, *The Fog Horn*, offer a wealth of detail regarding activities at Crissy Annex generally, and Letterman's *Annual Reports* for these years are similarly helpful, but these sources virtually never mention specific building numbers. All that is known about buildings 274, 275, and 277 during these years is that they were used as a storehouse, mess hall, and recreation building in support of the above activities during 1943 and 1944.

Major changes occurred in December 1944 and January 1945, completely transforming how Area A was used. The Special Service School was disbanded in December, and in January, the enlisted men of the Hospital Train Unit moved from Area A to Area B. Most of the barracks in Area A were then remodeled into hospital wards in order to serve the increasing number of patients coming in. Four of the buildings in Area A, however, were exempted from this activity. In January 1945 two of the barracks at the east end of Area A which had been built in 1942, plus buildings 274 and 275, became a prisoner of war camp for Italian and German prisoners.²⁷

Substantial numbers of German and Italian prisoners of war were being held in the United States in 1945. When Italy fell and switched sides in the fall of 1943, most Italian prisoners were put to work on U.S. military reservations, but less cooperative Italians were kept imprisoned in camps. One hundred seventy-eight of them came to Area A on January 4, 1945. They lived in barracks 273 and 276 (both now demolished), dined at building 275, and used building 274 as a storage room and headquarters office. The four-building compound was enclosed by a 16-strand barbed-wire fence and measured 125 feet by 250 feet. The camp was administered and staffed by three officers and 22 enlisted men of the U.S. Army.²⁸

On December 15, 1945, the Italian prisoners left the Presidio of San Francisco, and their places were taken by 150 German prisoners of war. The Germans stayed until June 21, 1946, when they were sent overseas via New York City, and the prisoner of war camp was inactivated.²⁹

As American soldiers returned from the Pacific Theater after the end of the war, and war-related activity subsided, the Crissy Annex buildings were used less intensively. A much-reduced Hospital Train Unit moved back from Area B to Area A at the end of 1946, and the storehouse, Building 274, was among the Area A buildings devoted to its use.³⁰ The Hospital Train Unit was finally disbanded ca. 1949.

With the onset of the Korean War in 1950, a new Hospital Train Unit came to the Presidio for the purpose of treating and processing wounded soldiers returning to the states. Early in September 1950, the 325th Hospital Train was transferred from Enid, Oklahoma to the Presidio of San Francisco. The unit originally consisted of "3 officers, 2 female officers, and 39 enlisted men," and over the next year was augmented by California and East Coast reserves to a maximum of about seventy people.

The 325th Hospital Train engaged in smaller operations than the train unit which had functioned during World War II. No trains, as such, were actually used. The "walking wounded" soldiers returning from the Korean War arrived in the San Francisco Bay Area in two ways: on ships which berthed at Fort Mason, and by airplanes landing in Oakland. The soldiers were then brought by buses to the Presidio of San Francisco for processing, which resulted in a stay for most soldiers of less than 24 hours. The processing center was a long, narrow building in Area A, perhaps one of the "Enclosed Walks" shown on a 1945 map of the area. Lt. Col. Scott Defebaugh, who belonged to the 325th Hospital Train during 1950-1951, described it as a "corridor" about a city block in length and perhaps 15 feet or less in width. It was made of concrete blocks (or something similar), lined with windows, and equipped with tables and chairs. Here the wounded soldiers had their paychecks arranged, were assigned to Army hospitals close to their homes, and were issued new uniforms, patches and ribbons. Upon the completion of this processing, the soldiers were taken by Train Unit staff to civilian transportation (trains, buses) which in turn took them to hospitals elsewhere in the country. The 325th Hospital Train unit did not accompany these soldiers to their destinations, as had been the case during World War II.

The staff of the Hospital Train unit had their living quarters and offices in Area A, and the wounded soldiers stayed in Area A barracks equipped with hospital beds. The four buildings which had formerly been used as a World War II prisoner of war camp were formally merged back into Crissy Annex. Building 274 was still used as a storehouse. Building 275, built as a mess hall, was converted into a branch post exchange (PX) and restaurant. Building 277, built as a recreation building, was partially remodeled for use as a barber shop and day room. Buildings 275 and 277 appear on an inventory of Crissy Annex buildings compiled in January 1954. Buildings 274 and 275 were remembered by Lt. Col. Defebaugh, when he returned to the

Presidio in 1988 and 1994, as buildings which his train unit had used during the Korean War.

Buildings, 274, 275, and 277, are known to have been used in the following ways during the times noted over the next four decades:

Building 274

1964:	Exchange Service OLS
1965-1970:	barber shop (north room) and storage (south room)
1979:	commissary annex
1985:	Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH) storage (south room)
1987:	DEH storage (north room)
1988:	1st, Conservation Civilian Corps, then later ERM D storage and office (north rooms); DEH storage (middle and south rooms)

Building 275

1970:	Crissy Field Restaurant
1986-1995:	National Maritime Museum Association offices

Building 277

1971:	teenage club (dance floor and games room)
ca. 1972-1993:	National Park Service, Rangers' office
1993-1994:	National Park Service, Presidio Planning and Transportation Team

Endnotes:

1. "Letterman General Hospital, Conversion of Existing Buildings and New Construction, Area 'A' Presidio" (U. S. Engineer Office: San Francisco, 1945), map at Army Records Center, Presidio of San Francisco.

2. Quartermaster Building Books, at Presidio Army Museum, Presidio of San Francisco.
3. Compare the floor plans of these buildings with those of mess halls, storehouses, and recreation buildings in Area B, buildings 902-919, as shown in Quartermaster Building Books. See also Diane Shaw Wasch, et al., *World War II and the U. S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of the 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction* (National Park Service: n.p., n.d. [ca. 1989]).
4. Quartermaster Building Books. Building Records: ADPWEMR-5, Box 5, at the Army Records Center, Presidio of San Francisco.
5. Quartermaster Building Books.
6. Building Records: ADPWEMR-3, Box 1, and ADPWEMR-5, Box 5.
7. Building Records: ADPWEMR-5, Box 5. Quartermaster Building Books.
8. Quartermaster Building Books.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Building Records: ADPWEMR-3, Box 1.
14. Erwin N. Thompson, *Defender of the Gate: The Presidio of San Francisco, A History 1846-1994*, Draft Historic Resources Study (National Park Service: San Francisco, 1994), map, "Presidio of San Francisco, 1870." United States Coast Survey, [Map of San Francisco] (1882), at Bancroft Library.
15. Thompson, Defender, maps, "Presidio of San Francisco, ca. 1896," and "Main Post Area, 1909."

16. "Panama Pacific International Exposition" (Sanborn Map Company: San Francisco, 1914).
17. Stephen H. Haller, *The Last Word in Airfields* (National Park Service: San Francisco, 1914), 12-13, 39, 52, 61, 64.
18. National Archives, Record Group 77, Suitland, OCE, Completion Reports, Presidio; and *Annual Report Letterman General Hospital*, 1942, both from notes of Erwin N. Thompson at National Park Service, Building 102, Presidio of San Francisco. "Letterman General Hospital, Conversion of Existing Buildings and New Construction, Area 'A' Presidio" (U. S. Engineer Office: San Francisco, 1945), map at Army Records Center, Presidio of San Francisco.
19. Wasch, 700 Series, 4, 11-12.
20. Ibid., 40.
21. Ibid., 35, 38, 41.
22. "Letterman General Hospital, Conversion ... Area 'A.'"
23. National Archives, RG 77. *Annual Report Letterman General Hospital*, 1942. Letterman General Hospital, Conversion ... Area A.
24. Ibid.
25. Annual Report Letterman General Hospital, 1941, 85.
26. Thompson, *Defender*, 445-446. *Annual Reports Letterman General Hospital*, 1943, 128.
27. Thompson, *Defender*, 448. *Annual Report Letterman General Hospital*, 1945, 19, 21.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid.
30. Thompson, *Defender*, 449.

31. Thompson, *Defender*, 452. National Archives, Record Group 112, Letterman, Box 11, from Erwin N. Thompson notes.
32. Building Records: ADPWEMR-3, Box 1, and ADPWEMR-5, Box 5.

Sources:

Alley, Paul, Leo R. Barker, et al., "Presidio of San Francisco, National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms" (National Park Service: San Francisco, 1993).

Annual Report of Letterman General Hospital, at Presidio Army Museum, Presidio of San Francisco.

Defebaugh, Lt. Col. Scott L., U.S. Army (Retired), Letter to Larry Gill, April 28, 1994 (letter reads "1944").

Defebaugh, Lt. Col. Scott L., U.S. Army (Retired), phone interview by William Kostura, July 26, 1995.

The Fog Horn, at Presidio Army Museum, Presidio of San Francisco.

Haller, Stephen A., *The Last Word in Airfields* (National Park Service: San Francisco, 1994).

"Letterman General Hospital, Conversion of Existing Buildings and New Construction, Area 'A' Presidio" (U. S. Engineer Office: San Francisco, 1945), map at Army Records Center, Presidio of San Francisco.

National Archives, Record Group 77, Suitland, OCE, Completion Reports, Presidio, from notes of Erwin N. Thompson at National Park Service, Building 102, Presidio of San Francisco.

National Archives, Record Group 112, Letterman, Box 1, from notes of Erwin N. Thompson at National Park Service, Building 102, Presidio of San Francisco.

"Panama Pacific International Exposition" (Sanborn Map Company: San Francisco, 1914)

Quartermaster Building Books, at Presidio Army Museum, Presidio of San Francisco.

Thompson, Erwin N., *Defender of the Gate: The Presidio of San Francisco, A History 1846-1994*, Draft Historic Resources Study (National Park Service: San Francisco, 1994).

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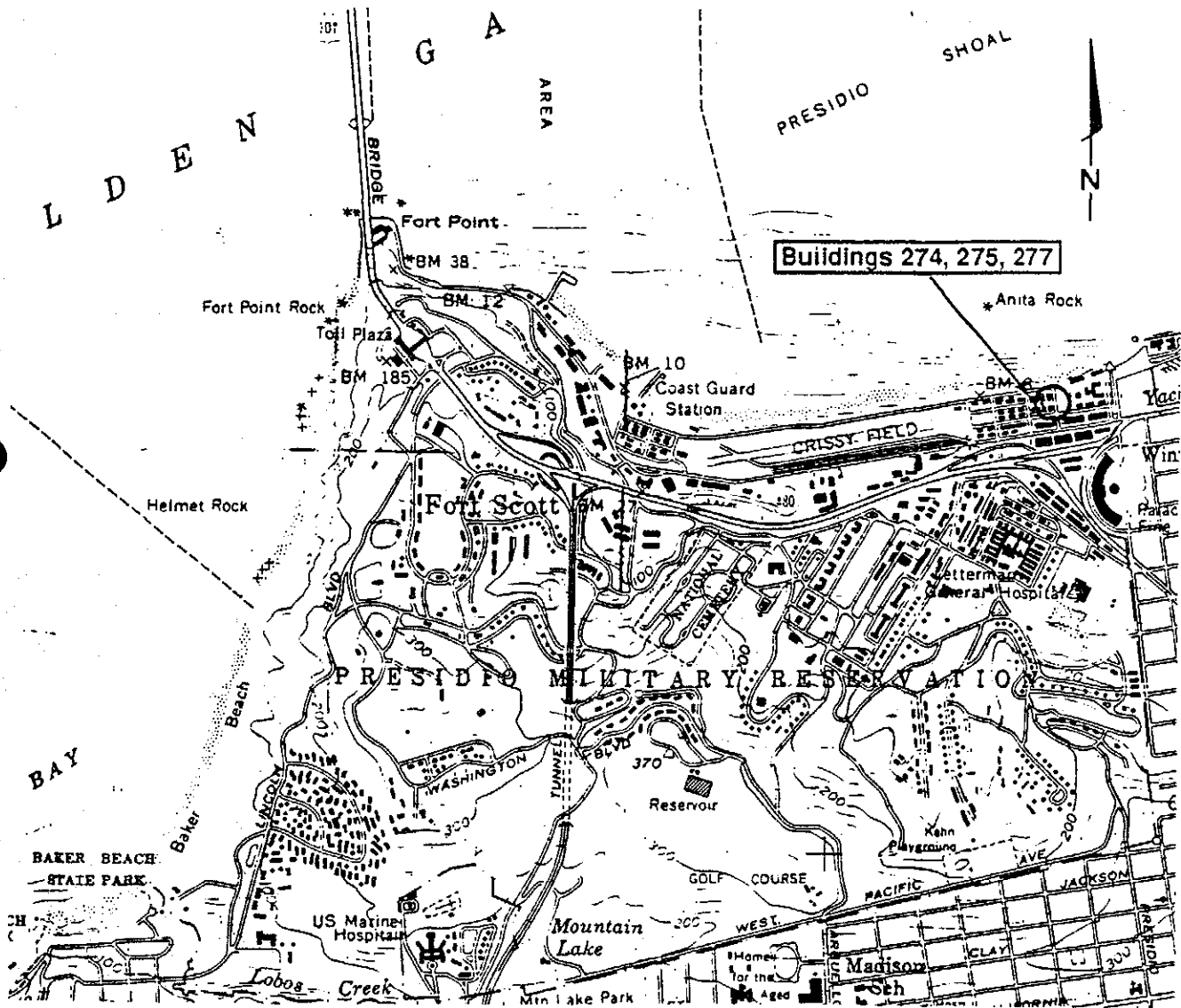
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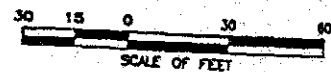
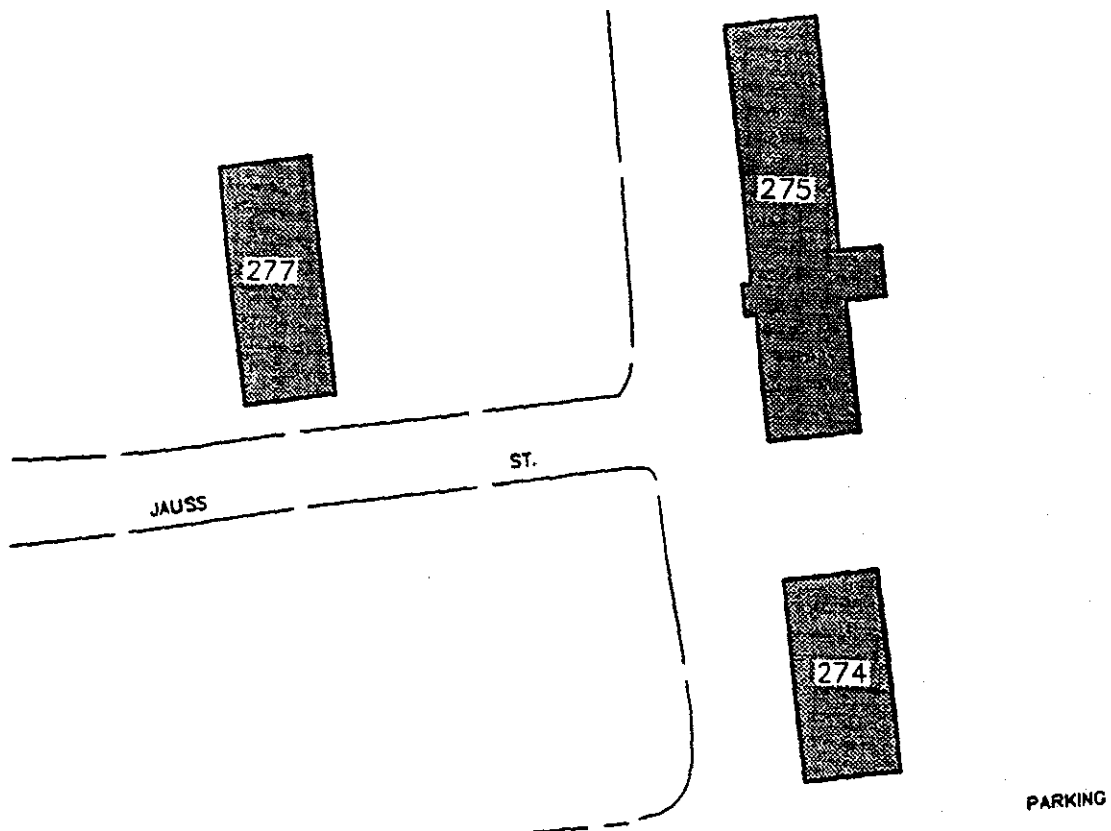
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Project Information: Buildings 274, 275, and 277 are part of the Crissy Field Planning Area, as identified in the *Final General Management Plan Amendment* (FGMPA) (July 1994). The demolition of these buildings is in accordance with the preferred alternative identified for the Crissy Field Planning Area in the *FGMPA Environmental Impact Statement* (July 1994). The Programmatic Agreement for the FGMPA Environmental Impact Statement stipulates Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation as a mitigation measure for the adverse effects resulting from the demolition of Buildings 274, 275, and 277. This report is part of the HABS documentation and was prepared by William Kostura, architectural historian, Dames & Moore, San Francisco, in May 1995.

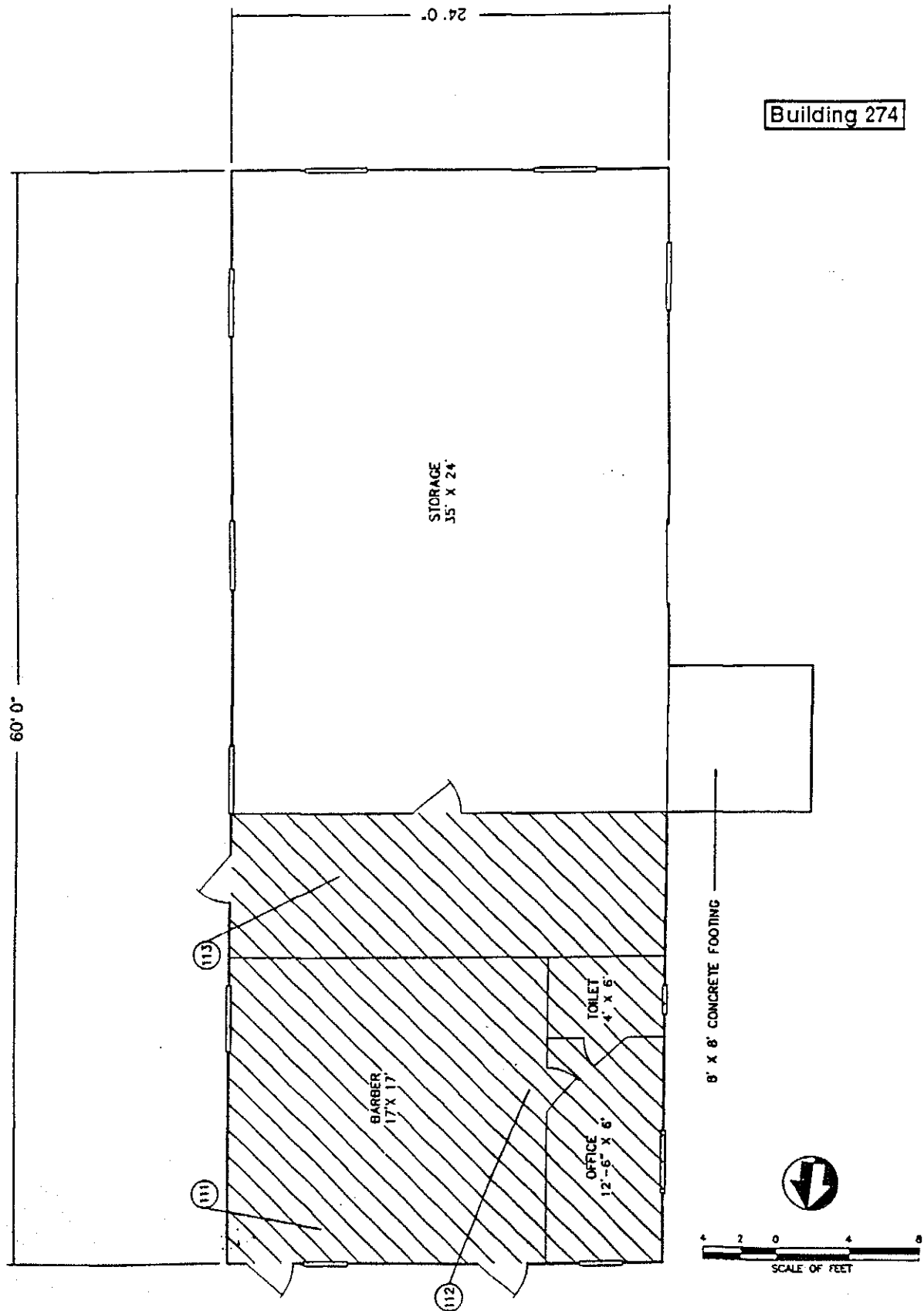
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CRISSY ANNEX AREA A
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